The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Peatty well, at Warren, Pa., is pumping about eighteen barrels of oil per day. It is of amber color, with a specific gravity above forty.

—The Interior Department will, as soon as possible, dispatch a competent geologist to examine the Black Hills country and ascertain accurately its mineral wealth.

—The Alabama Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The last act was one withdrawing the license tax from hotels and allowing them to make contracts with boarders.

—The Annual Convocation of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons begins in Indianapolis to-day. A large attendance is expected, and the exemplification of some of the degrees is expected to surpass any previous efforts of the participating bodies.

—An ice gorge has formed in the Delaware river at Shoemaker's, six miles above Water Gap, and extends back eighteen miles to Dingman's. The ice is piled from ten to fifteen feet high all the way, and much alarm is felt along the valley at the probable consequences.

—A long pending suit, involving the validity of the sale of 218 shares of stock in the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company to W. F. Davidson, has been decided by Judge Krum, of the Circuit Court in St. Louis, in Davidson's favor. A motion of Davidson to dissolve the injunction granted some time ago to restrain him from voting or selling or in any way disposing of this stock was granted.

—Both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature have passed a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow. So far no bill has been passed materially affecting the finances or changing the rate of taxation, except that of taxing the gross earnings of railroads one and a half per cent., which will raise an additional revenue of about $150,000. In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill to prevent discriminations in freight by the different railroads passed second reading—ayes 10, nays 9. It is believed the bill will fail to-day on third reading.

—Some days ago the State Treasurer of Missouri found several packages of State bonds in his vault, for which he had given no receipt, and with which he had no knowledge on assuming his duties as Treasurer. Not knowing what these were, he asked that a committee of Senators be appointed to examine them, and report. A committee was appointed, and reported to the Senate on Monday, to the effect that several years ago seven per cent. bonds were issued to various railroads in the State, that subsequently a large number of these bonds were exchanged for Missouri sixes, and as they were exchanged they were placed in the Treasurer's vaults for safe keeping. A committee appointed for the purpose by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly examined, counted and put these bonds into packages, with appropriate endorsements, and placed them back into the Treasurer's vault.

STATE ITEMS.

THE chicken pox prevails at Connéautville.

TARENTUM has more dogs to the square inch than any other town in the State.

MISS NOLAN, of Meadville, had one of her fingers torn off by a washing machine last week. Another warning to girls to let their mothers do the washing.

THE ladies of Clarion gave a literary and musical entertainment in the town hall for the benefit of the Kansas sufferers. It was a success pecuniarily and otherwise.

BIG stories of the depth to which the earth is frozen are coming in from various portions of the country. Meadville boasts that the frost has penetrated and frozen the earth three feet.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* says Cambria farmers begin to despair of being able to manufacture maple sugar this season. Some of them state that it is now nearly two weeks after the time the trees should be tapped.

MEADVILLE boasts that there is a woman residing in that town, named Rachel Brown, who is 101 years old. But the paper that tells the story doesn't state how many handsprings she can turn without taking breath, and so half the interest in the item is lost.

A CLERGYMAN not a thousand miles from Union City, dined in his door and warned a donation party that the first one who entered his gate was a dead man. He said it was bad enough to take half his pay in beans, without having his house destroyed.

SUNDAY morning about nine o'clock, a young man named William Eamigh, a brakeman on the East Express East, fell on the track in front of the train, near Kittanning Point, and had both his legs terribly crushed by the cars passing over them. Subsequently both legs were amputated and the young man died.

THE Meadville *Republican* has the following military information: "Major General Huldekoper, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, whose first term of five years' service expired this summer, tendered his resignation to the Governor that an appointment might be made before the adjournment of the Senate. The Governor promptly accepted the same, and sent his name again to the Senate, which confirmed it the same day. Among the new organizations of the Seventh Division are a company at Jefferson, Mercer county, and one at Greenville, Mercer county, Fourth Regiment. Also, companies at North East, Union and Titusville, for the Seventh Regiment."

Room Plants.

One of the commonest of questions is, why room plants do not do well in cities? and the answer often comes, because of the dry air from the heater. But this is a mistake. The fault is from the burning of gas for lighting purposes. We know of plenty of rooms where the air is as dry as Sahara, but oil is used for light, and the flowers do as well as any room plants can do. It, however, curtains can be so arranged as to fall down between the "room" and the plants, before the gas is lighted, it is found that no injury results to the plants. Of course there must be outside shutters to the windows, or the shutting off of the gas fumes will also shut out the heat, and the shutters must be depended on for security against frost. In having window plants in the bed of the window sills, this question of shutting is an annoying one in many cases. The opening and shutting of windows require either a troublesome removal of the plants, or a danger of breaking them. All this can be remedied by having a moveable bottom for the plants to stand on, and this bottom working on a hinge on one side, and supported by a leg, when necessary, on the other. The whole bottom, with the plants on it, then comes out like an opening gate. This is still better if a caster be fixed on the bottom of the leg. The plants can then be set out of the way, and moved back again in an instant. Better still it is to have a small stand made with four legs all on these little wheels, sloping both ways, and with a shelving projection that will fit into the bottom of the window frame. This can then be shifted round every day, so that every other day each side will have the benefit of the full sun light; and every day a good view of the plants for the sitting room. The idea is so simple, that any ingenious carpenter or wire worker can carry it out.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Tree Culture.

Under the act of Congress offering 160 acres of prairie land in the Western States to any person who will plant 40 acres of the land with trees and cultivate them for eight years, about 1,100 persons had taken up 176,000 acres of land in Minnesota up to January. By the effort of the State and of associated individuals it is estimated that 20,000,000 trees are now being grown in Minnesota besides those planted under the Congressional land grant. A report on the subject says that the cost of planting and of cultivation is marvelously small, in many cases not exceeding two to five cents a tree. The patents for the public lands offered by Congress are not issued until the end of eight years of continued cultivation of the trees.

Destroying Bed Bugs.

A correspondent writes: "After fighting them eight years, I learned from a girl who had served as a chambermaid in a large boarding house that bugs could be entirely exterminated for all time. I immediately followed her directions, which were to take grease that was melted out of salt pork, to melt it and to keep it melted (the vessel can be kept in a pan of coals) and to put it with the feather end of a quill in every place where I could find a bug. It is necessary to see that the bed cords are entirely free from the pests and I will warrant there will be no more trouble. It is more than thirty years since a bug has been seen in my house."

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

The Court Room Packed with Spectators.

Bessie Turner Again on the Witness Stand.

Cross-Examined by Judge Fullerton.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1875.

Bessie Turner's testimony of Friday last, in the suit of Tilton vs. Beecher, stirred up the idle, the curious and prurient, to such a degree that this morning the greatest crowd yet besieged the doors of the Brooklyn City Court room clamoring for admittance, that they might hear for themselves all that is left of the story. There was the usual complement of women, and the space in the Court room assigned for the auditors was packed, and the part reserved since the sickness of the juror for the counsel and reporters was trenched upon. The Plymouth church delegation has lacked not a member. Mrs. Tilton with Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman were early in attendance, and were accompanied by Bessie Turner. Mr. Beecher and wife arrived somewhat late and took their usual places after Court was opened.

Bessie Turner Again on the Stand.

Bessie Turner resumed the witness-stand and her direct examination was continued by ex-Judge Porter. Witness first corrected her testimony given on Friday, and stated that Tilton's first visit to her room was in 1868, and the period when Mr. Tilton carried her to his room was in 1869, when Mr. Greeley was there.

Witness then continued: I first visited Mr. Beecher on December 1st, 1870. I had not before that told Beecher of Tilton's visits to my room, but this was the occasion of my visit there before going to Steubenville. I did not communicate to any one the charges made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher. I received several letters from Mr. Tilton."

Letters From Tilton to Bessie.

Witness was here handed a number of letters which she identified as having been sent to her by Tilton. Mr. Porter then read one of the letters, dated Mt. Vernon, Ohio, January 5, 1875, from Tilton to the witness, chiding her for not taking better care of her health, as she would suffer the consequences. The letter was signed, "Yours, as ever, Theodore Tilton."

Another letter was written from St. Louis on December 20, 1866, informing her of his lecturing there, and when on his way home at night of visiting a ball room to see how the ladies were dressed.

A third letter dated Brooklyn, October 4, 1870, informed Bessie that Mrs. Tilton was going to visit Mrs. Putnam at Marietta, on the following Monday. "The house looked lonely," said this letter, "since your absence." This letter was also signed, 'Yours ever, Theodore Tilton."

Witness then continued: Mr. and Mrs. Tilton sent me to boarding school. Mr. Tilton first told me of his wife's and his intention to send me to boarding school one Sunday afternoon in his study; Mrs. Tilton also spoke to me about going away, but nothing was ever said about my going away in connection with stories against Beecher.

Tilton's First Visit to My Room

he did not lie down, as I am stated to have said, but was reclining over the bed when he kissed me good night.

[Witness handed a letter dated January 19, 1870.]

This letter is in my handwriting, and was dictated to me by Tilton. I think Mrs Tilton was then at home; it was in the second-story back bed room; he was perfectly well at the time. He was talking about Mrs. Morse, and I told him she had endeavored to hire me to go round to Beecher and tell him of this story, which, however, I refused to do. Mr. Tilton then asked me to copy this off and put my name to it, which I did.

Mr. Porter then read a letter written to Mrs. Tilton, dated January 19, 1871, which informed her that Mrs. Morse had endeavored to procure her to circulate injurious stories about her husband.

Another letter, dated January 12, was read, stating that the story of Tilton carrying her from her bed was a wicked lie.

The witness then continued: I wrote this second note at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. Tilton. I did tell some five persons that Tilton had attempted to violate my person. Mr. Tilton was aware I told this matter. I did not tell this story as fully to these persons as I told it here.

The direct examination of Bessie Turner was here closed, and she was surrendered to the counsel for the prosecution. The hum and buzz that passed through the Court room as Judge Porter took his seat, were promptly hushed as Judge Fullerton rose to begin

The Cross-examination.

As the first sound of the first question was heard, everybody was best forward, every eye was bent upon the witness, and every ear aloof except that not one word of the tone of the answer or expression of the countenance should be lost.

The witness replied to the questions of Mr. Fullerton in substance as follows: I went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton in July or August, 1864. I was there off and on for ten years. I left them several times and came back again; the first time I left them I went to Springfield, Mass. I went in the winter and returned in the spring. I resided there at Mrs. Vining's, learning to preserve natural flowers. I do not remember the year I went there, nor had I any trouble there. Mrs. Vining has

No Complaints Against Me.

I do not know where I went when I left Mrs. Vining. I went either to the Elizabeth Street Home or to Mrs. Tilton's; if I went to the Home I do not remember how long I remained in the city or what year it was I was in Elizabeth. I was at the House two or three times, but I do not remember where I went to after leaving it the first time. I was not at the House before I went to Tilton's. I went on the occasion after leaving the Home to live with David Dorr, in Twenty-second street. I was there when they removed to Tarrytown. I went there early in the spring and left there in the fall. After leaving there I came to Mrs. Tilton's. I think Mrs. Tilton was at home, and her mother was there when I returned. I don't remember if Mrs. Tilton was at home during that summer. I have a slight recollection of my leaving Mrs. Tilton at Tarrytown; there is nothing by which I could fix the time at which I went to the Home. I was with them a week when they lived on Twenty-third street. It was in the spring. The first time Tilton visited my bed room, in 1868, and the second occasion (1869) it was in the summer. I think Mrs. Tilton was away to Monticello the first time. [Handed a letter.] I am not sure, but think this is not my handwriting. I did write a letter from Tarrytown to Mrs. Tilton. I do not recognize this letter as being in my handwriting.

After examining the letter closely, witness said: Yes, this is my writing.

Mr. Fullerton then read a letter addressed to Mrs. Tilton, dated May 24, 1869. In it the writer spoke of

Pretty Walks

in the neighborhood, of having attended church on Sunday, but not caring so much about the preaching as of being out. The writer asked for the picture of Mrs. Tilton and Carroll. The letter was signed "Bessie Turner."

The witness continued: I left Mr. Dorr's in the summer of 1869, and went to Tilton's. It was in the summer of 1869 that Tilton came to my room. This was after my return from Mr. Dorr's house. Mr. Greeley was at Tilton's and spent two or three weeks there that summer. I came from Tarrytown in the cars. I think the Dorr family went to California about May. Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, I think, went there. When I returned to Tilton's in 1869 I remained there two or three weeks, and then went to Keyport to his father's. I think Miss Annie Tilton, Mr. Tilton's sister, was there, and Kate McDonald, the servant. No person went with me to Keyport. I think this was in the early part of the fall. Mrs. Tilton was away, I think, at Monticello, but I did not return until after she had got back. When I went to the house I found her there. Kate McDonald remained at Keyport. I was at Tilton's about three weeks before I went to Keyport, and saw Mr. Greeley there. There were then in the house Mr. Greeley, Mr. Tilton and Katie Burke. When I left there they were all the parties in the house. I do not remember seeing Kate McDonald there when I left. After leaving Keyport I went to Mrs. Putnam's in February, 1870, and remained there nine or ten months, returning in November, 1870. I returned with Mrs. Tilton because I thought she was not in good health, and should not be allowed to travel alone. I had

No Trouble With Mrs. Dorr.

or made any trouble in that family. I remember once while cutting out my dress, being reproved for not occupying my time in sewing; was not taken to task for fashionable there. Mrs. Dorr gave me permission to go and see Mrs. Tilton on one occasion, but do not know whether I returned again or not. But of this I am not certain.

Mr. Fullerton asked if witness had not stated in her cross-examination that Mrs. Dorr had gone to California when she (witness) was there a month.

The counsel on the other side objected, and an argument ensued. Mr. Fullerton said he did this to ascertain if witness had made a mistake in her testimony or not.

Judge Neilson allowed the question, and witness replied: She did not to the best of her recollection.

Mr. Fullerton then called for the reading of the record, and it did not appear that witness had said directly "about a month." The witness had said she went there in the beginning of May, and they had left at the end of the month.

The witness continued: I was there when they left, but do not recollect that I was there on their return. During their absence the family was composed of Mary, Annie, Susie and baby Dorr. There was also a lady housekeeper, Mrs. Rogers, there. Mrs. Dorr paid me my wages before I left finally.

The witness was asked if this was after Mrs. Dorr returned from California, and after a long pause she said: Mrs. Dorr paid me some money before I visited Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Dorr must have given me this money before she went to California, or after she returned. This is all the answer I can give at present.

Well, said Mr. Fullerton, we will give you until after the recess to refresh your recollection about the matter.

The time for the recess having arrived, the Court rose.

The Crowd Increasing.

After the recess the crowd in the court room was larger than in the morning session. Moulton came in with Mr. Beach and took a seat near the witness stand. Miss Turner resumed her place, and the cross-examination was continued, as follows: I am now positive that I was at Mrs. Dorr's when she returned from California. My memory was refreshed during the recess by Mrs. Tilton. I think I went to Mrs. Tilton's when I left Mrs. Dorr's. The Working Women's Home is at Waverly Place and Elizabeth street, in New York. I think the

Second Visit of Tilton to My Room

was in 1869, and the first in 1868, in the summer. At the latter time, my impression is that Mrs. Tilton was absent from home. I was sleeping alone in the second story front bedroom. Mrs. Tilton sometimes slept in the front part and other times in the back part of the house. I do not remember where the children slept then. At that time I was lying there and Tilton came in to bid me good night, and he stroked my hair and remarked how soft it was. He put his hand on my neck. I removed it, and he said: "Why, Bessie, darling, how modest you are." He said people in the best classes of society generally gave such caresses, that even ministers gave them. I told him I did not care what people in the best society did. He talked to me about

Marriage and Affinities,

and asked me to allow him to love and caress me, and that no harm should happen to me. I thought this conversation on his part was very strange. I was then about seventeen years of age. I was not shocked. I studied over his language, as I did not know what he meant. I was angry when he put his hand on my neck. I had up to this time been very much attached to Mrs. Tilton, but do not think I told her about that occurrence. I remember him distinctly saying, "Why, Bessie dear, how painfully modest you are." I did not know what he meant by affinities and physical expressions of love.

Bessie in Pittsburgh.

In the summer of 1874 I was on a visit to some friends in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and came on to Brooklyn in August. While here I went before the Church Committee, and testified before them. I spoke to them of two occasions on which Tilton visited my room. The question was put to me: "Did Theodore Tilton ever attempt your ruin?" and I answered, "Yes, he did on two occasions." I think I told the committee that Mrs. Tilton was at Monticello on one of these occasions. I do not remember saying Mrs. Tilton was in Scholarie. I now know that she was at Monticello, and I must have been mistaken when I told the committee Schoharie. This was in 1869. I was mistaken in saying before the committee that on the first occasion when I was carried into his room I woke in his arms. I was also mistaken when I said that the two events occurred near together. I said to them I thought Mrs. Tilton was at Schoharie on one of those occasions. I was in Steubenville from 1871 until I returned to Brooklyn in 1874. I only knew of my going

Before the Committee

about ten minutes before it occurred. I talked with General Tracy before I went there. On the second night after I arrived in the city I went before the committee. My father left me at Mr. Halliday's, and he took me up to Mrs. Ovington's. It was in the morning that I went there, and that evening I appeared before the committee. I saw Mrs. Tilton there, and during my stay there the object of my appearing before the committee was mentioned. I do not think it to be anything connected with General Tracy called. I did not talk of the occurrences at Mrs. Ovington's or Mr. Halliday's until Mr. Tracy called. The committee met at eight o'clock, and Mr. Tracy called between seven and eight. I am sure I did not talk with him two hours. I do not remember who went with me before the committee. I talked over the subject with a great many parties afterward, with Mrs. Tilton, with Mrs. Shearman and others. I found afterward, on looking over the evidence given by me on that occasion, that I had made

Some Mistakes in My Testimony.

I was then stopping at Mrs. Pevidy's when I made this discovery. Mrs. Morse was also there, but I did not talk over the matter with her or as to the testimony given by me. When I made the discovery it was after reflection. I cast over the testimony in my own mind when the mistakes were discovered by me. There was a book of testimony given me by Mr. Shearman, but I never looked at it. I discovered some of my discrepancies through talking with Mrs. Mitchell, who was at Mr. Bill's. Dr. Carey, Mr. Hill and Mrs. Mitchell were present then, but I had discovered my mistakes before that time. They were not a subject of conversation then. While talking with Mrs. Mitchell several little things were called to my mind which I had not recollected before. I do not think I told before the committee about Tilton stroking my hair and forehead nor about his putting his hand on my neck.

Mr. Fullerton read the remainder of that testimony, which the witness said was not told before the committee, as it was forgotten at the time.

The witness continued: I had not thought anything about this conversation ten minutes before I went before the committee. I never forgot this conversation, but I recollected it in 1870, when I was in Marietta, when I was describing it to Mrs. Tilton. It all came up to me in detail, and was fresh in my recollection. This was in the fall of that year. I remembered something about it, but not in all the details, on the 4th of November, 1870, and told some persons about it. When I went before the committee I went with the intention of

Telling all I Knew.

and if I had remembered it I would have told it as I now tell it before the jury. I told it to Mr. Joseph Richards, Miss Oakley, Mrs. Bradshaw and Judge Morse. I think it was in December, 1870. I told these parties I returned to Marietta on the 10th of November, and I think it was in December, and not November, that I told the story. I told this story to let people know he was

A Bad Man.

I told the story for Mrs. Tilton's sake, as she was blamed for being bad to him, and I wished to correct this impression. No person suggested that I should tell this story, nor did Mrs. Morse instruct me to tell it to these parties. I did not tell Mrs. Morse I was going to tell this story. I told Mrs. Putnam before telling those persons, but not the whole matter. I told Mrs. Bradshaw about his knocking me down and how he acted, and his treatment of Mrs. Tilton. I told her that he tried to ruin me. I did not tell her the details. I did not tell any of these parties the story substantially. I only told Mrs. Putnam that he had attempted to ruin me up to the time I came on the stand. I have told the story substantially to a stenographer, Mr. Shearman and Judge Porter. This was last week, but before that I think I told some of the particulars to Mrs. Ovington. I told her all the details of it. I never said a word to Mrs. Bradshaw or any person about the charges made by Tilton against his wife and Beecher. I do not remember whether I said anything before the committee about it. I may have said something about it. I think I stated that Tilton said that Mrs. Tilton had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher. I think I told them that Tilton had told me this the very day after my return from Marietta, on the 14th of December. I think I first went in the morning to Mr. Beecher and told him. I then told Mrs. Morse. I do not recollect saying to any of these parties that

Mrs. Tilton Should Get a Divorce

from Tilton. I spoke of Tilton's treatment of his wife and of her always crying. I saw Mr. Richards at the *Evening Post* office. He is a brother of Mrs. Tilton's. I told him the story about Tilton and myself. This was on the 14th of December. I remember it because on the evening before the 13th Mrs. Morse was sent for. I do not remember when talking to Mrs. Bradshaw that she made an entry of it in her diary. I never told Mrs. Bradshaw that Theodore Tilton had charged his wife with committing adultery with Beecher. I think I told her that I had repeated the story about Tilton and myself to these other parties. I told the committee on two occasions Tilton had attempted my ruin. I did not happen to think of the details of this second attempt when before them. I told the committee that when he came a second time I went to my room and locked the door. I think that is the way I told it to the committee.

Mr. Fullerton read a statement of the second visit as made on the direct examination by witness, and she said: What you have just read I stated here on Friday. The other I stated to the committee.

The witness then read her statement made before the committee about wakening and finding herself in his room, when he said he felt lonely, and she then got up and went into her own room. I cannot say if this was on the first occasion.

The court here adjourned.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Democratic Speech by Senator Johnson.

What He Knows About Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1875.

Senate Proceedings.

The galleries were densely crowded long before the hour of meeting, and by the time the Senate was called to order not even standing room was to be obtained in the galleries, doorways or passages leading there. Upon the floor were a large number of members of the House of Representatives and others entitled to the privileges of the floor.

After the reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings, Mr. Boutwell submitted a resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Senate on the —— day of March, at —— o'clock, and gave notice he would call it up as soon as the resolution now under consideration was disposed of.

On consideration of the unfinished business, the resolution approving of the action of the President in regard to Louisiana, was resumed, and Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, being entitled to the floor, began to speak at ten minutes past twelve.

In opening the speech, Mr. Johnson said the fact that he had obtained the floor Saturday night had created expectations on the part of many which he was sorry to say could not be realized. He first referred to the trouble in the Tennessee Legislature in 1866, and the action of the Federal Government at that time instructing General George H. Thomas, in command of the Federal forces, to support, by arms, if necessary, abstain from any interference. In quoting the dispatch carrying such instructions to General Thomas, he said, the dispatch was signed by the Secretary of War, and written in the presence of the President. He declared it was not his intention to give utterance to one single personal matter, but to speak of public acts. He referred to the removal of General P. H. Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District August 25, 1867, and said it was in consequence of the wail which came up from the people of that section. Why was it that this man Sheridan had been selected and sent back to those people who before condemned him, and prayed for his removal? He (Johnson) knew the denunciation of the people of the South. Their great object was to be restored to the Union. He would tell some of those who were acting behind the curtains that if they expected to stir up another civil strife, and assail the war cry and strife have a ride into power for a third term, then they might bid farewell to liberty. [Applause in the galleries.]

Referring to the action of the President in regard to Louisiana, he said he would say to this Emperor what Cato said to the Ambassador of Caesar: Let him disband his legions and restore the Commonwealth of liberty. Let him do that, and he (Johnson), as humble as he was, would mount the rostrum and strive to have an indignant people pardon him for his violations of law.

Johnson concluded at five minutes past two o'clock.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech, Mr. Bogy took the floor, and spoke in opposition to the resolution. He could not perceive or imagine any other motive for the resolution except to further strengthen the power of the Executive, a power already so vast as to threaten the free exercise of the concurrent powers of the Government, and which required only a subservient Congress to render it absolute and imperial.

Messrs. Withers and Randolph opposed the resolution.

Mr. Whyte offered as a substitute for the resolution proposed by Mr. Anthony, on Saturday, the following:

Resolved, That the action of the President in the use of the army of the United States to enforce an unwarrantable *ex parte* and private order of Judge Durell, issued on the 5th day of December, 1872, directing the marshal to seize the building occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana, in installing and upholding as Executive of the State Wm. Pitt Kellogg, who was not elected to that office by the people, in forcibly reinstating the said Kellogg in said office of Governor after he had surrendered possession of the same, in permitting without censure or rebuke United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, and in refusing to submit the organization of that body, is contrary to the spirit of republican institutions, and cannot be approved by the people of the United States.

Mr. Thurman moved to adjourn.

Mr. Anthony said he understood there were but few more Senators on the other side who desired to speak, and he did not know that any Senator on his side of the chamber desired to do so. He felt confident a vote could be reached at a reasonable hour to-morrow, and therefore would not oppose adjournment now. He gave notice, however, that he would call on the friends of the resolution to remain to-morrow until a vote should be reached.

Mr. Thurman then modified his motion so as to have an executive session.

After a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank.

The Attorney General has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot accept the resignations of the commissioners of the Freedman's Bank, tendered a few days ago, with the condition that the acceptance should release their bonds, nor can the commissioners demand the divesture of their trust until the affairs of the bank are finally administered, or Congress, by new legislation, comes to their relief by relieving the present commissioners would be to relieve from responsibility the only executive officers to whom depositors may look for final administration, the law under which they accepted office making no provision for successors.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1875.

Inter-Collegiate Regatta.

The preparations made for the annual Inter-Collegiate Regatta indicate that the contest of next summer will attract greater attention than any which has preceded it. Thirteen crews will compete in the University race, and six colleges have signified their intention of entering the Freshman race. The course of each boat will be marked by buoys to prevent the difficulty usually arising from one boat crossing the line of another.

Turf Matters.

The Board of Appeal of the National Trotting Association has honored, and assigned the unfinished cases on the docket to the committee to examine and report the fact at an adjourned meeting, to be held on the first Tuesday of May at Chicago, at the hour of that State Wm. Pitt Kellogg, who was put elected, by the Board itself. In this way it is expected the docket will be cleared before midsummer of all the cases wherein parties have supplied their evidence.

In the case of A. T. Short, of Cold Water, Michigan, vs. the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, of Lexington, Ky., being an application for the removal of the suspension imposed on the grey mare Grey Belle, for non-payment of entrance money, the application was allowed.

GEORGIA.

Additional Particulars of the Recent Tornado.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 22.—Rev. Wellington, who was presiding at Elam Church, near Camak, when the tornado struck it, reports Mrs. Lewis Jones killed, five seriously injured, and fifteen others slightly wounded. Fifteen houses were destroyed near Milledgeville, and some casualties reported. At Sparta, Mrs. S. D. Massey and Miss Berry were killed by falling timbers.

The Coroner of Columbia county arrived here to-day, and reports the destruction of life and property fearful. The territory in the line of the tornado is a desolate waste. In addition to the loss of property already reported at Appling, he reports the Methodist and Baptist churches and academy demolished.

Reports of disasters are coming in from Hepzibah, in Richmond county, where the storm raged with terrific fury, destroying houses and fences, and tearing up trees. There is great distress in the devastated districts and urgent need for assistance. Contributions sent to the Mayor of Augusta will be distributed to the afflicted.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

Great Destruction in Louisiana—Several Persons Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The *Times* reports a destructive tornado in the Ouachita valley, on Friday, between Smithland and Ray's Point. The loss of life and destruction of property is very great. Mrs. James Adair and child are among the killed. Smithland was leveled to the ground, and the Ray's Point plantation, buildings, fences, mules and horses and cattle were scattered for miles. The track of the tornado was three hundred yards wide and extended for fifteen miles.

TIDIOUTE.

Destructive Conflagration—Eleven Large Buildings Destroyed—Loss $45,000—Frozen Water Pipes the Principal Cause of the Great Loss.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TIDIOUTE, March 22, 1875.

We had a very destructive conflagration here this morning which at one time threatened to sweep away a large part of the business houses of the town, and as it was did very great damage. The fire broke out about four o'clock in the dry goods store of John Higgins and when discovered had gained some headway. The fire department and citizens turned out promptly, but their efforts were greatly nullified by the fact that the fire plugs and water pipes were frozen up, and it was a long time before water in any quantity could be had. In the meantime the fire burned away fiercely, and by the time a sufficient supply of water had been secured, eleven buildings with the principal part of their contents had been destroyed.

The principal losers are Mabie & Hunter, John Higgins, dry goods; Dunn & Culver, groceries; A. J. Thompson, oil, coal and benzine; H. T. Chaffey, groceries; Henry Fuellhart, meatshop; W. A. Green, restaurant; Louis Simon, clothing; Triumph Oil Company, Day & Co., and T. & T. Water Company lost office furniture.

The total loss will be about $45,000, on which there is an insurance of about $25,000. B. F.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, March 22.—A fire occurred at 6 o'clock this morning at Tidioute, Pa., which destroyed eleven buildings in the business portion of the town, comprising offices and stores. The loss is $30,000, and insurance $25,000. It is supposed to be a case of incendiarism.

Pennsylvania Petroleum Railway.

The sale of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railway has been postponed, and arrangements are being made which will probably result in the completion of this road.

☞ **For Latest Telegrams See Fourth Page.**

Long Words.

"Rob," said Tom, "which is the most dangerous word to pronounce in the English language?"

"Don't know, said Rob, "unless it's a swearing word."

"Pooh!" said Tom, "it's *stumbled*, because you are sure to get a tumble between the first and last letter."

"Ha! ha!" said Rob. "Now I've one for you that I found it one day in the paper. Which is the longest word in the English language?"

"Valetudinarianism," said Tom promptly.

"No, sir; it's *smiles*, because there's a whole mile between the first and last letter."

"Ho! ho!" cried Tom, "that's nothing. I know a word that has over *three* miles between its beginning and ending."

"What's that?" asked Rob, faintly.

"*Belaguered*," said Tom.—*From "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for April.*

A REMARKABLE feature in the Beecher-Tilton trial is the fact that Mr. Evarts has taken up his residence in Brooklyn, assigning as a reason that he finds the daily trip to New York inconvenient. This indicates that those engaged in the management of this interminable slush have at last concluded to settle down to it as a regular business for life. It will be a novel sight to see Mr. Evarts, in his old age, still battling away in defense of his client, Mr. Beecher, at the same jury, decrepit and withered with time and the monotonous labor of this dreary, endless trial.

THIS is the New York *Herald's* condensation of Bessie Turner's testimony:

"Bessie Turner talked and talked and talked," and testified to the important facts that Mr. Tilton disliked bad grammar in family conversations, and was not fond of dried up beefsteaks, but was unfortunately too fond of Bessie."

OLD UNCLE JOHN ROBINSON is up for election as Mayor of Cincinnati, and though the papers poke a good deal of fun at him, his chance of success is not so bad. Another distinguished showman, Mr. P. T. Barnum, is said to be seeking the nomination as Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. T. IRWIN,
GENERAL FIRE INS. AGENT,
NO. 110 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA

COMPANIES REPRESENTED—Atlas, Hartford, Conn. Assets, Capital, $1,000,000. Cash Assets, $500,000. Home, Franklin, Allegheny. Cash Assets, $225,000. National, Allegheny. Cash Assets, $200,000. mh23:67

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, March 22, 1875.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, March 29th, 1875, for furnishing fuel for Municipal Hall, Market Houses and Station Houses for the current year, as delivered as required:

20,000 bushels Coke, more or less.
6,000 bushels Lump Coal, more or less.

The Committee on City Property reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

E. M. SNODGRASS,
mh23 Controller.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. PITTSBURGH, March 20th, A. D. 1875. A warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. CAROTHERS, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, before ORRIN HALL, Esq., a Register in Bankruptcy, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, March 22, 1875. mh23:67

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. This is to give notice that on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of R. K. ARMSTRONG, of Parnassus, in the County of Westmoreland, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, March 22, 1875. mh23:67

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, March 23, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the following work:

GRADING.

Craig street, from 5th avenue to Forbes street.

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.

Edwards alley, from 18th street to 19th street.

FLAGGING.

Yard alley, from Brownsville avenue to Pius street.

WOODEN BRIDGE.

Over Saw Mill Run, near Shaler ville,

WOODEN STEPS.

On Chestnut street, 6th ward,

DITTO.

On Wineiddle street, 16th ward.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received after 3 P. M.

The Committees reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it necessary for the interest of property owners or the city.

mh23 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

AUCTION SALES
OF VERY
Desirable Property.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1875,

AT 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, one-half undivided interest in the property belonging to the Estate of CALEB RUSSELL, deceased, situate on the head of Brunot's Island, Ninth ward, Allegheny. If not sold will then be rented.

All wishing to attend the sale can reach the Island by the Woods Run Steam Ferry.

ALSO, ON SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on-half undivided interest in the property belonging to the Estate of CALEB RUSSELL, deceased, being 2 THREE STORIED BRICK DWELLINGS AND LOTS, situate Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, subject to ground rent.

By order of the Administrators.

JAMES A. McFADDEN,
WILLIAM E. NESBITT.
mh23:075-TTHS

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja28:mh57

Buy a Lot in Ashchenoz.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

GROCERIES! TOBACCOS!
DILWORTH BROTHERS,
243 Liberty Street,

Invite the attention of Buyers, who are looking for the best and cheapest trades on the market, to their very extensive Stock of GENERAL GROCERIES, consisting of all grades in

Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Refined Sugars,
Louisiana Sugar and Molasses,
RICE, FISH, FRUITS, SOAPS, SPICES, STARCH,

AND A COMPL

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
S. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼

ANDY JOHNSON'S speech was merely a two hours' tirade against the President, which disgusted even Democrats. He came round, in closing, to his old familiar subject of saving the Constitution,—all of which smacked of the olden time.

THE old system of text books in vogue in Spain, during the reign of Queen Isabella, has been restored, and Castellar has resigned his chair in the University in which he was Professor in consequence. Thus little by little, the old system is being restored in Spain.

THE various rumors of diplomatic changes have come to nothing, as is usual in such matters. Mr. Boker proposes to go to Russia as soon as he completes some diplomatic business he has on hand, and the several gentlemen waiting to step into his place can wait awhile.

THE Mayor-elect, No. 2, is making progress. He has obtained an alternative *mandamus*, returnable April 10th, calling on Councils to show cause why they did not permit Mr. Magee to do all the swearing that he inclined to. This will bring the case up in argument, and put the city to some useless expense.

ANDY JOHNSON is again on hand,—the same opinionated gentleman that we were accustomed to in years agone. While disclaiming, yesterday, the purpose to make personal allusions, he, at the very outset, made it manifest that he would ventilate his old hostility against Sheridan and Grant. Were it not that all this was expected of pugnacious and redoubtable Andy it would be far more effective than it will actually prove.

JOHN JAY, just relieved of his position as Minister to Vienna, comes back with the scandal attached to him of having evaded payment of the rent due on the house he occupied. As Minister he was exempted from the operation of the law in cases of debt, and so availed himself of his privileges to refuse to pay. A more contemptible piece of business can hardly be imagined. The Secretary of State should make the payment, and deduct the amount from the salary due Mr. Jay.

THE *Evening Telegraph* appeared, yesterday, in octavo form, the pages being cut so that the different parts of the paper are readily accessible. While feeling kindly toward our neighbor, we are doubtful if the change is an improvement. The width is too great for the length, and the paper presents a diminutive appearance, while it is nearly as large as it was before. On the third page, it gives up a small portion of space to the Tax-payers,—they paying for it as for advertising. The matter published yesterday was rather feeble, and unless improvement is made the Department will not greatly benefit their cause. We hope our neighbor may prosper, and believe it will, irrespective of the change made. Mr. W. A. Collins, formerly of the *Chronicle*, becomes connected with it as editor. The *Telegraph* is a good paper, and has greatly improved of late.

THE report of County Controller Warner, to be found in our advertising columns, is worth a careful reading, as it gives a clear and gratifying account of the condition of the county treasury. This is all the better, where the figures for all the funds show a gain of balance in favor of the county. The Commissioners of the county, and the Controller, have managed their respective trusts most admirably. A year ago, when the howl was being made that taxes would steadily increase, from year to year, we took the liberty of declaring that those in charge of our county affairs would manage the trusts committed to them in a faithful and economical manner, and that taxation would be reduced rather than increased. The outcome proves the correctness of our remarks. The total balances in the county's favor aggregate $374,046.05, while the debt of the county has been reduced, in the year past, $74,773.43. Were the balances applied to the debt we would owe less than $2,000,000. A higher compliment could not well be paid to the faithfulness of the officers mentioned than is contained in the results given.

THE massacre of Protestants at Acapulco, Mexico, by Catholics, is another of those brutal affairs, that have become too frequent, of late, in that country. The strangeness of it is, that it does not contribute, in the slightest, to the advantage of those making the onslaught. It can only be attributed to the lack of intelligence, as well as humanity, on the part of those engaged in it. The day for repressing religious organizations by persecution and murder is gone by, even in Mexico. It is surprising that, with the general knowledge of this fact, that is possessed by the Catholics, in common with all other religious organizations, orders are not issued, by some of their prominent officials, that such outrages shall be ended. The effect, even in Mexico, is to cause the authorities to resort to rigid measures of repression. Complaint is made that the Catholics in Mexico are hampered and persecuted by the Government; yet the reason for all this, is the rancorous spirit displayed by that denomination toward the Protestants. The Government cannot evade, or overlook the fact that many of its subjects are Protestants, and must be protected,—hence its rigid treatment of Catholics.

IN the list of Senators whose term of service expired with the session of the Legislature just closed, is the name of Hon. James S. Rutan, of Beaver county. The Philadelphia *Times*, not presumably favorable to him, has this to say of his career and character: "James S. Rutan, of Beaver, has served six years, and been acknowledged political leader under Governor Hartranft's administration. He is a bold, aggressive partisan, and an able, shrewd and often despotic manager, and sometimes gets his lines broken, but upon the whole his party would be essentially weakened in its organization without him. He is editor of the Beaver *Argus*, and has a good streak of independence, that now and then gets into his editorials. We believe that he is not ambitious to return to the Senate, but he will probably be forced by the local discord in his district to accept a third fight to put the party through." Coming from a hostile source, this is certainly a high compliment. Really, however, Mr. Rutan is deserving of higher commendation than this. He has been, not merely a party leader, in the sense of advocating party measures, but has controlled his party, in many particulars, so that it should be in the right, and therefore worthy of leadership. Senator Rutan is really a conscientious, careful, prudent man, and has been, during his Senatorial career, very conservative on all questions that involved the expenditure of State moneys. He opposed every effort to appropriate moneys out of the Public School Fund unconstitutionally, and, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, gave a quietus to a number of extravagant schemes. He was faithful to his constituency, and to the entire Commonwealth, and deserves a higher office than that he has so worthily filled.

IN VIEW of the law passed, and the call for Five-Twenty bonds made by Secretary Bristow, the subject may not be particularly worthy of discussion, yet there are many able financial journals that think a totally different law might easily have been enacted that would have provided for the Sinking Fund for six years without any increase of taxation. Thus says one, "The Sinking Fund was instituted in May, 1869; since which period $323,253,800 of Five-Twenty Bonds have been purchased out of the surplus revenues. The official report states that $141,012,000 of these bonds were "purchased on account of the Sinking Fund;" and the remaining $182,241,750 are described as *"purchases of bonds in excess of the amount required for the Sinking Fund."* We have thus an express admission over the Secretary's signature that the purchases of bonds, since the institution of the Sinking Fund, have been over $182,000,000 in excess of the requirements of the law. Only so much of these purchases as the law called for was carried to the Sinking Fund account. Why the whole amount was not so entered, has never been explained; but the Secretary has taken the ground that, the Treasury books having been kept in this form, it would be out of order to let these over-purchases be credited to the fund in lieu of further purchases or redemptions of bonds, and that increased taxation and dangerous financial operations must be resorted to rather than interfere with his methods of book-keeping." The apology of his course is that he is, at least, lessening the debt and stopping interest.

THE FREIGHT ISSUE.

A letter from Colonel Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that has been received in this city, in answer to one forwarded from here, concedes, in effect, all that is asked by the Chamber of Commerce as to freight rates, and the amount of tonnage allowed with each car. The spirit of the letter of Colonel Scott is friendly, and indicates a purpose to meet every fair request that shall be preferred by the business interests of our city. Some annoyance has been felt at the delay that has occurred in making the reply, but we are reliably informed that it was with a view of waiting until the heat of the Pipe Line discussion was ended, so that the action of the Company might stand by itself, as a fair expression of the liberal spirit entertained toward Pittsburgh. Thus the answer comes at a time when it cannot be said that it was merely an empty promise meant to stifle other complaints, or that it was a concession made to arouse public sentiment. In reality the Pipe Line discussion delayed a benefit that our merchants otherwise might have promptly received. The delay also permitted the action of the Company, to be received on the right basis, as a simple business concession, made to a properly communicated business request. It teaches that when Pittsburgh needs a favor, or desires the rectification of a wrong, it can be had, so far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned, by a simple statement of what is needed, without rancor or war.

We are disposed to extend a word of caution to the Chamber of Commerce in connection with this subject. If that organization desires to wield its proper amount of influence, it will pursue a Conservative course, and avoid committing itself to every scheme of personal warfare that may present itself. It should be careful that projects that come before it for its support, are really *public* enterprises, and not the private schemes of a few persons, before it joins hands with them. It is important that this institution shall grow to be a great public organization, that shall be superior to petty schemes, and a conservator of the welfare of the business public. This done and it will fill its true place in our city, and wield its proper influence in the State and country at large.

MEXICAN ANNEXATION.

The rumor has been started that the real motive of Senator Cameron's trip to Mexico, is to make the necessary investigations preliminary to the annexation of the Northern tier of Mexican States, and Lower California to the United States. The Mexican Government is reported to be favorable to the sale of the States referred to, and the trip of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is to complete the necessary preliminaries. The fact that a number of United States Senators accompany Senator Cameron, and that the Mexican Government is fully advised of their coming and will accord them a public reception, serves to bear out the theory that official business is involved in the trip. If it shall be true, and the several States referred to—all that part of Mexico lying north of the Rio Rapido and the Rio Grande De Santiago, and comprising the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuala, Nueva, Leon, Cinoloa, Durango and Zacatecas, one-half of Tamaulipas, one-third of Jalisco, a small portion of San Luis Potosi and the territory of Lower California, altogether about 438,000 square miles of territory and over a million and a half of population,—shall be included in the contemplated negotiation, the mission is one of far reaching importance. It will serve to extend our borders, and will probably afford us a better frontier line. The territory annexed is, in itself, rich in mineral wealth, and once occupied by settlers from the north, will speedily develop in wealth and population.

Lower California was, a number of years ago, ceded to an American company, for the purpose of being developed. At the present General Butler is President of the Company, but it has not, thus far, proven a success. J. Ross Browne was sent through it, a number of years ago, to prospect and report on its qualities, its adaptation to agriculture, and its facilities for supporting a population. Emigrants were induced to come over from Europe, and settle, but they were either unadapted to the development of new country, or the land is utterly incapable of supporting population—at all events they speedily decamped. Yet the waters bordering the coast are prolific of fish and oysters, and capable of supporting life. The chief trouble experienced was that of obtaining water for drinking purposes. The land was declared to be sterile, full of alkali, and altogether unfitted for human occupancy. This peninsula is included in the territory that is reported to be in process of transfer to this country. It is thought to be rich in silver and gold, and in many ways valuable. We do not know whether the Company still retains it rights, as granted by the Mexican Government.

The northern tier of States that are reported to be included in the act of cession are those with which the Mexican Government has had much difficulty, at different times. Whether the inhabitants are disinclined to obey any Government, other than that located in their very midst, or are easily persuaded to enlist under the banner of any chief who may raise the standard of rebellion, we do not know; certain it is that it has cost the General Government much money and many of its soldiers to keep those border States in order. They have, too, been a source of trouble and expense to this country. The Indians and Mexicans have not hesitated to carry their thieving and murdering operations into effect on the American side, retiring when pursued within the limits of Mexican territory. The trouble and expense of managing the wild and predatory bands that roamed along the borders of these States, their almost chronic insurrections, and their operations on the American side, are what at first raised the question of transfer,—the Mexicans to be rid of the expense of keeping them in order; and our Government, that it might control them more effectively and less expensively.

Assuming that negotiations for a transfer are really in progress, we can imagine another reason for the course pursued. The extension of our frontiers southward is a step toward the accomplishment of that manifest destiny that has been so highly lauded since the days of Monroe. If the Republican party, after having carried the country through its terrible civil war, abolished slavery, built the Pacific railroads, and carried the country forward to a grand limit, before the Centennial,—shall also extend our frontiers southward, adding largely of territory rich in mineral wealth, and grand in its scope of agricultural possibility, it will be a magnificent record with which to enter upon a Presidential campaign. We do not know that all this is in view. It is only rumor that the annexation by purchase of the territory referred to will be made; but much plausibility attaches to the rumor. The period of the year is not such as would be selected for a mere pleasure party; a trip to Mexico is quite extended for a party of elderly gentlemen; and the rumors tally with the fact that the official positions of those that go would give them great influence in aiding forward such an arrangement.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are five George Washingtons in the Georgia Penitentiary.

THE British Parliament is urged by 1,080 petitioners to abolish vaccination.

THE sexton in Beecher's church has $3,500 a year, and his assistant half as much.

CHAMBORD will explode one of the vials of his wrath in a letter against the Republic.

THE only church in the country where preaching may be heard in Irish, is said to be at Elmira, Ill.

DURING the year ending 31st of March, 1874, there were 76,986,246 postal cards used in Great Britain.

MR. WHITELAW REID was re-elected President of the Lotus Club, with Mr. John Brougham and Mr. Thomas W. KNOX, as Vice Presidents.

THE Boston *Globe* publishes a detailed statement of the expenses attending the funeral of the late Charles Sumner, which foots up a grand total of $29,250.40.

THE following notice, written on the door of a village school-house, would seem to indicate that the schoolmaster is abroad: "Kea at the wruden hous necks door."

THE company of learned theologians, revising the authorized version of the Bible, lately held their twenty-eighth session in London. They have now got up to Isaiah.

THERE were 7,668 births in Brooklyn last year, which was 2,000 more than in any previous year since 1866. There has been no corresponding increase in the death rate.

THE report which appeared in the Georgia newspapers that Gen. Longstreet had bought a farm in that State, and was going into the sheep-raising business, is denied by the New Orleans journals.

THE owners of the fast horses in Chicago are making up a pool of $50 each, open until May 15, to be won by the man guessing nearest the best trotting time made during the season at Dexter.

SMART BOY that 7-year-older in Maine. His name is Frank Foster; he has attended chool every day since December, and meanwhile has sawed and piled ten cords of stove-wood besides. Pass him round.

ENGLAND'S empire in the Southern hemisphere covers 3,000,000 square miles, the size of the United States, less Alaska. The white population of Australia, these great Islands are called, was in 1850 about 240,000. Now it is but little less than 2,000,000.

IN the old times it was usual to decimate a conquered army that had fought against its own flag by shooting every tenth man. To-day we decimate the vanquished Confederate hosts by sending every tenth general officer to the Senate of the country he fought to destroy.

M. PIPPT has received from the city of Marseilles 18,000 francs, the price of his wife, killed on her way to market by a shot in the streets during the revolutionary times of 1871. It is thought that a great many men in that city will send their wives to market assiduously during the next revolt.

COL. RICHARD TEN BROECK, of Kentucky, the noted turfman, arrived in New Orleans on the 10th inst., where he will remain for some time for his health. The Colonel has not fully recovered from the murderous assault made upon him last September when on the way from Louisville out to his farm.

THE two factions of the Democracy in New York city are known as the "swallow tailed" and the "short-haired" Democrats. The former are the high flyers, the decidedly respectable members of the party—the Manhattan Club sort of people. Mayor Wickham is at present their leader. The short-haired are the ward and corner-grocery politicians, the shoulder-hitters and ruffians to whom Tweed was the highest conceivable type of a public man.

IT was generally supposed that Delaware had the entire monopoly of public whipping in this country; but Virginia, the mother of Presidents, is contesting the palm for the perpetuation of this relic of barbarism. By law, in that State, the right to punish with stripes has been granted to the courts and justices of the peace in certain cases. A negro who, with this authority a few days since, at Danville, was presented the sorry and most unseemly sight of two women, one white and one black, receiving twenty lashes each at the hands of men under an order of a justice of the peace of that place.

THE fact that the exposure and excitement incident to war kill far more men than the battle-field, was another one of the theory that officially announced the death of Marshal Gomm, of the British army. The Marshal was a rugged, hearty boy, and gave promise of a long life, but the fates decided otherwise. He passed away at the tender age of ninety-one—cut off in the joyous spring time of youth, nipped in the very bud. When reasons are asked for this premature flight from earth, the answer is "Waterloo." Though not wounded, the excitement of that terrible conflict was too much for him. He lingered along for not quite sixty years and fell, a collateral victim, as it were, of the ravages of war. The Marshal was an orphan at the time of his decease.

TAR AND FEATHER MURDER.

An Outrage Perpetrated on Long Island—An Unfortunate Negro Lynched for an Offeage of Which He was Guiltless—Dragged From His Bed and Hurried Off to the Woods.

In the early part of last Summer, John Smithers, a negro, who lived with a colored family in a cabin a short distance from the Southern Railroad track, between Springfield and Foster's Meadow, L. I., disappeared, and his absence was the subject of much suspicious comment among the neighbors. For a month past Justice Bennett and Detective Wilkinson, of Jamaica, have been working on clues, and enough facts seem to have been developed to show that Smithers was made the victim of a cruel great outrage, if, indeed, he was not killed. The facts, as gleaned by a reporter from persons whose names are mentioned below, are as follows:

Smithers left his boarding house one Sunday afternoon, and was gone three days in search of employment. On the fourth day, while returning, he took a cross cut through a piece of woods, in which several girls, aged from 12 to 15 years, were picking berries. Suddenly confronted by the negro, who was unaware of their presence, they became terribly frightened and ran for their lives, and on reaching their homes they told their parents that they had been chased by Smithers. Among the girls, it is said, was a daughter of Mr. Samuel Wright, who is an official of the town of Hempstead. He, as well as others of the children's parents, became terribly incensed at the inferred attempt at outrage, and very soon a throng of white persons gathered, and, on comparing the girls' reports, warmed themselves into the most intense excitement. That night a party of eight men broke into the house in which Smithers was boarding, dragged him from his bed into a piece of woods, and there they stripped him of whatever clothing he may have worn, and applied a coat of tar and feathers to his body. The negro then disappeared. Many inquiries have been made, but the man with whom Smithers boarded always was unable to give satisfactory answers, usually saying: "Fore God I don't know. He was took from the house, and we suppose he was arrested." A skeleton was found in the woods, near Valley Stream, a few months ago, but there is no proof that it is that of Smithers. These facts have leaked out in a singular manner. John Camman and his wife had some domestic trouble, which resulted in an action for separation. Camman's wife's maiden name was Higbie, and in the lawsuit which followed her brother took an active part. Camman was arrested and held to bail on a charge of burglary at Valley Stream, on information furnished by his wife to a man named Lang. Camman and a young man, Dick Rhodes, were very intimate, and Rhodes told him all the circumstances of the outrage as a secret, saying he had no fear of telling the facts to the public if he were guaranteed immunity from punishment. Camman communicated these facts to George Mott, of Jamaica, his lawyer, and Rhodes had previously intimated to Captain Bennett that he had a tale to tell. Rhodes acknowledges being one of the parties to the outrage.

Recently the old colored man and his wife called on Lawyer Mott to get advice about sueing Samuel Wright for damages for breaking open the house on the night when Smithers was taken.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Its History, Its Cost, and What Shall be Done With It.

The traveler on entering Washington by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad sees to his left an enormous pile, looking not unlike the unfinished smoke-stack of a manufacturing establishment painted white. If he be, as every person on his first visit to the Capital ought to be, a seeker after useful information, he asks what this curious looking structure is. "Oh! that is the Washington Monument," is the reply. The Washington Monument! Our traveler has often heard of it. Perchance some of his money has gone, as he fondly imagines, to aid in its construction. Determined to know something about it, he goes to work and learns as much as he can of its strange, mysterious history. On the 9th of August, 1782, a resolution passed Congress unanimously "to erect an equestrian statue to the memory of Washington, wherever Congress shall be established." On the death of General Washington in December of 1779, a joint committee of both houses of Congress was appointed to consider the most suitable manner of paying honor to his memory. It was concluded to deposit his body under a monument, and his widow's consent to this was asked and obtained. On the 8th of May, 1800, the committee made a further report, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution to that effect, and on the 1st of January, 1801, an appropriation of $200,000 toward building a monument was voted. Here the matter rested until the 15th of January 1824, when a committee was appointed to inquire how former resolutions on this subject could best be carried out. After considerable discussion, this was laid on the table. All action of Congress having failed, in 1833 an association of prominent citizens of Washington was formed for the purpose of erecting a monument. Chief Justice Marshal was its first President, and ex-President Madison its second President. In 1848, the collections and interest thereon amounted to $87,000. On the 31st of January, 1848, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Society to erect a monument "upon such portions of the public grounds or reservations within the city of Washington, not otherwise occupied, as shall be selected by the President of the United States and the Board of Managers of the Society."

The spot selected is near the Potomac river, directly west of the Capital and south of the White House—otherwise, as visitors to Washington will best remember it, at the southern terminus of Fifteenth street. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1848, with an oration delivered by Robert C. Winthrop, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, prayer by a distinguished minister, Masonic ceremonies, a grand procession, and all the pomp and circumstance of glorious civic parade. Everything which the mind of man ever imagined to be devoted to such a purpose was deposited under the corner stone. Different States and cities presented banners. Patriotism ran riot, and it was supposed that there was to be at the Capital of the nation a monument worthy of him for whom that Capital was named. To-day, the only monument is an obelisk, 517 feet high, with a colonnade surrounding the base. The estimated cost of the whole work was one million two hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. In six years from the laying of the corner-stone, the obelisk had been raised one hundred and seventy feet, and two hundred and thirty thousand dollars had been expended! After an ineffectual effort, in 1855, to get Congress to appropriate the $200,000 originally voted, in 1859 the National Washington Monument Association was incorporated by act of Congress. In 1847 contributions toward the monument amounted to more than $80,000, in 1848 to $34,000, in 1849 to $60,000, in 1851 to $36,000, in 1852 to $31,000, in 1853 to $30,000, in 1854 to $31,000, in 1860 to $4,500, in 1861 to $9,000, in 1862 to $10,000. Since that time the Association has received about $1,000 per annum. In 1872 an effort was again made to get Congress to appropriate the unexpended balance due to the monument. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, but has never been acted upon. Although each State, two of the Territories and different governments and associations all over the world have contributed blocks to go into the monument, it is now only 174 feet high.

The design which crowns the apex of the Association now is principally obtained from the contribution-boxes at the Patent Office and Smithsonian Institute. Here the faithful who still believe that a part at least of their money goes to the purpose for which it is intended, are expected to deposit their mites. A book is kept at the Patent Office in which all visitors are asked to sign their names to a petition to Congress, asking for an appropriation to the funds of the Association. In this, as in many other enterprises of the sort, the pertinent question is, "What has become of the money?" In this case the answers are numerous. In the first place, much of it was collected by agents, each of whom received a percentage on the amount collected. For example: Mr. A. is appointed township agent; he collects some money, and in handing it in deducts five per cent. for salary. Mr. B., who is county agent, hands in the money collected by the township agents, deducting five per cent. for his trouble. Mr. C., who is State agent, hands in whatever he receives, again deducting five per cent. for his labor. Then it is alleged that there has been much carelessness in counting the funds, so that, in such cases, some people in Washington have got rich and no one, at least among profane outsiders, knows how. Thus it happens that although we are nearly at the one hundredth anniversary of the Republic, this monument, begun when the nation had just passed its seventh anniversary, is not yet complete, and promises in the mildest term which ought to be applied to the manner in which everything relating to it has been conducted for years, and how long this state of affairs will last no one knows.—*Philadelphia Times.*

HUMOROUS.

SAID a thoughtful father to his new son-in-law: "Now that you have won her, you must tour."

ALWAYS marry the girl you love best, says the *Matrimonial News*—that is, if she'll have you.

AN Ohio jockey furnishes horses with false teeth, so as to conceal their age. The trick is tooth-in.

A "PRESERVED PAIR"—An Egyptian couple who have been living together as mummies for 3,000 years.

O, FOR a thousand tongues to sporn the corner "roosters" ways—the lamp posts where the loafers cling, and at the women gaze.

A HARTFORD girl wanted a sewing machine at half price, because she was engaged to a theological student and expected to become a clergyman's wife.

THE Danbury man tells of a dog that howled half an hour for a death in front of an Elm street house before he discovered that it was a vacant tenement.

"WHAT will a woman do for the man she loves," he asks forth in an exchange. She will not eat onions when going to a party, no matter how much she loves him.

A BRIDE in Indiana, after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, stepped gracefully forward and requested the clergyman to give out the hymn: "This is the way I long have sought."

SCENE, the parish clerk's. Miss has come to give instructions about putting up the banns. Clerk—"What is he, do you say—a shovel engineer on the railway? You mean a civil engineer, I suppose?" Miss—"Oh! I dessay you're right, sir. It's him that shovels the coals into the engine."

SAYS a wife to her husband, as the curtain descends on the prostrate form of Juliet: "Ah, when we were married, you vowed that, were I taken from you, you would kill yourself on my tomb, as Juliet did on Romeo's. You wouldn't do so now." "Only kill yourself, my dear, only kill yourself," replies the husband, "and see whether I would not keep my vow."

A HYMN sung by an old negro woman ran thus:

"I hear a rumblin' in de skies,
Jews, screws, de ti dum.
I hear a rumblin' in de skies,
Jews, screws, de ti dum."

An inquiry elicited the fact that the second and fourth lines, which form a sort of chorus, originally read:

"Jews crucified him!"

THE other evening, when a Sixth street father boxed his son's ears as a punishment for impudence, the lad stood before him and remarked: "See here, father, I was reading this morning that the drum of the ear is one of the most sensitive things in the human system. A sudden blow upon the ear is liable to produce deafness, and the practice of cuffing children cannot be too severely censured. It is but a relic of that dark period when a man with a wart on his nose was put to death as a sorcerer."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. Deposits can be withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

OFFICE OF WILLIAM SEMPLE'S DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.,
SATURDAY, March 20, 1875.

This day and during the ensuing week we will offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to BUYERS OF DRY GOODS, having had two of our principal buyers in the Eastern cities during the present week, purchasing goods for the different Departments of House. By careful and judicious selections, and buying in large quantities from manufacturers and first hands, thereby saving customers all intermediate profits) and selling strictly for cash, we are enabled to offer everything in the House at the Lowest prices they can be bought in the United States, without exception. To meet the demands of our large and rapidly increasing trade, we have a buyer in the Eastern cities at least once every week during the season, and will be daily opening all the New and Attractive Goods to be found in the American or European Markets.

We publish on the first day of each month an Elegantly Printed and Illustrated Newspaper of Eight Pages, entitled WILLIAM SEMPLE'S LADIES' JOURNAL, which, besides containing a large amount of interesting reading matter, fine Fashion Plates, &c., also more fully describes our Stock and the Bargains we offer in Dry Goods. Specimen Copies will be SENT FREE to those sending up their address.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!

An immense stock, embracing all the Desirable Materials, Colors and Qualities, from Lowest to Finest.

New Spring Colors in Plain Suitings.
New Style Plaid Suitings.
New Pongees and Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Best Black Dress Silks, Extra Bargains.
Colored Dress Silks, all shades.

Bargains in Dress Goods at 12½ cents.
Bargains in Dress Goods, 18¾ to 25 cents.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods.
New Tycoon Repps and Delaines.

Black Alpacas, Unsurpassed Bargains.
Finest Black Mohair Alpacas.
All Wool Black Cashmeres.
Colored Cashmeres, Merinos, &c.
New Bright Plaids, &c.

LADIES' MADE SUITS, JACKETS, SACQUES, SHAWLS!!!

Ladies' Suits of all desirable materials and colors -made up in best manner, from the latest Paris and New York styles. Shawls and Outside Garments of all kinds. Mourning Shawls—complete assortment.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!!! GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR!!!

In addition to the many Unprecedented Bargains we have been offering in Calicos, Muslins, and Domestic Goods of every description, which will be continued, many other new and desirable Bargains will be offered in

White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towellings, Towels and Napkins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all kinds.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
Cotton Shirtings, all kinds.

Best Calicos, from 6½c upwards.
Best Bargains in Bleached Muslins.
Full Size White Bed Quilts, at 80 cents.
Finer White Bed Quilts, at 90 cents and 98 cents.
New Spring Styles in Calicos.
New Spring Chintzes and Percales.

Cassimeres and Cloths, Decided Bargains.
Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
Shirting Flannels, all kinds.
White and Colored Flannels.
Opera and Plaid Flannels.
Silk Embroidered Flannels.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c. Latest Spring Styles in

Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Ribbons.
New Hat and Bonnet Frames.

Ladies' New Neck Wear.
Ladies' White Swiss Neck Scarfs.
New Trimmings, Fringes and Laces.

Hamburg Embroideries, all widths.
New White Victoria and Bishop Lawns.
New Fine White Dress Muslins.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear, Stockings, Gloves and Furnishing Goods, all kinds.

OUR NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Contains everything desirable in Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men and Boys' Boots, Shoes, &c. All at our Uniform Lowest Prices.

Gentlemen and Boys' Furnishing Goods at Exceedingly Low Prices.

Gents' Best Fitting White Dress Shirts.
Gents' Cheap, Percale and Calico Shirts.
Gents' and Boys' Underwear.

Gents' New Silk Neck Wear.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

Gloves, Socks, &c.
Shirt Studs and Cuff Buttons.
Brushes, Combs, &c.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Will be supplied with Goods suitable for our Spring Sales. Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c. Lace Curtains and Cornices, Window Blinds, &c., all at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received until 6 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, March 27th, 1875, for the erection of TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES. Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained by calling on the undersigned.

HOWLEY & MORAN,
Lafayette street, between 35th and 36th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh18:n59

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER.
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, March 12, 1875.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, March 25th, 1875, for all Job Printing and Binding for the Councils and various Departments of the City Government for the current year.

Samples of the materials, &c., required, can be seen at this office.

The Committee on Finance reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interest of the city.

mh12 R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.
PITTSBURGH, March 20, 1875.

Notice to Printers and Binders.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until the 27th inst., inclusive, for Printing and Binding One Hundred and Eleven (111) Tax Receipt Books for the County Treasurer.

For samples of the Books and information regarding the same, apply at the office of the County Treasurer.

HENRY WARNER,
mh22 County Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR

HEATING APPARATUS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Municipal Hall.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals for furnishing "Hot Air Furnaces" for Hospital Building, will be received until FRIDAY, March 26, at 12 M. Plans shown and all information given at this office. The Board of Health reserves the right to reject any and all bids should they deem it for the best interests of the city. By order of the Hospital Committee.

JOSEPH GRAY, Health Officer.
Office hours 9 to 12 A. M. mh16-n61

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Municipal Hall.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1875.

Sealed Proposals for the Printing of the ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of Health will be received until FRIDAY, MARCH 26th, at 12 M. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids should they deem it for the benefit of the city.

All information given at this office.

GEORGE W. RACKOFEN,
J. D. THOMAS,
ADDISON ARTHURS,
Printing Committee.
Office hours: 9 to 12 A. M. mh17:n65

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER.
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, March 12, 1875.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, March 25th, 1875, for all Job Printing and Binding for the Councils and various Departments of the City Government for the current year.

Also, for Publishing and Binding, Two Hundred (200) copies Municipal Record.

Also, for Printing and Binding Three Hundred (300) copies Controller's Annual Report.

The amount for printing Municipal Record shall be awarded to the person, or persons or corporation who may propose to execute the same at the highest rate per square, based on the size of the book.

The Committee on Printing reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interest of the city.

mh12 R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 14, 1875.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS, TINNERS AND GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., WEDNESDAY, March 24th, 1875, for furnishing the city with

Gas Posts

Required during the current year, to be delivered at City Hall at such times as may be required. Pattern and core box will be furnished by the city. Bond to be bored and turned to fit. Bidders are requested to state price per Post, including two coats of good black paint.

Bids will also be received at the same time for all

GAS LAMPS AND GLASS

For the same, required during the year, to be of the same pattern and quality as those now in use.

The Committee on Gas Fixtures reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROWN,
mh16:n43 Comptroller.

TO CARPENTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Municipal Hall.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection of a WOMEN'S BUILDING—to be used as a dwelling—and also of a FRAME STABLE, on lot bounded by Francis street and Bedford avenue, will be received until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, at 12 M. The Board of Health reserve the right to reject any and all bids, should they deem it for the interests of the City. Bidders will be required to give sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.

ADDISON ARTHURS,
JOHN D. FLEMING,
J. P. GRAHAM,
JAS. MCCANN,
W. J. ASDALE,
Hospital Committee.
Office Hours 9 to 12 A. M. mh17:n65

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Webster Avenue Extension Improvement.

Sealed Proposals for the Paving, Curbing and Laying Cross-ings on Webster avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Thirty-third street, will be received at the office of the secretary, at United States Bank, until TUESDAY, March 23d, 1875.

The contract will consist of about

17,100 Square Yards Paving;
8,200 Lineal Feet Curbing;
2,950 Square Feet Crossings.

Bidders will only bid on Stone Pavement, and specify clearly the kind and quality they propose to lay, and accompany their proposals with bonds as required by the city. Blank forms and any information required can be had at the Engineer's Office, Room 41, Municipal Hall.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.

E. P. JONES,
JOHN E. RIDALL, President.
Secretary. mh11:n67

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond Street, MARCH 29, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

D. B. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Eang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Chas. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Schoyer, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUHANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—free of active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 23, 1875.

A slightly improved demand for money was apparent yesterday, and an advance in the line of deposits as well. This is only significant as indicating an occasional favorable fluctuation, but does not, in our judgment, point to an immediately improved general condition of business. There is a positive and uncomfortable pressure on all classes of business as yet, and it will be a relief to know that it is lightened, even a little. Still we partake the general hope that there will be an improvement as the more agreeable weather of spring advances.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday took favorable action on the letter of Colonel Thos. A. Scott, granting the requests made as to freight and tonnage rates.

The outside reports still point to a decided improvement in spring business. Just at the present there is much excitement in the New York stock market. A ring has been formed to advance the price of gold, and railway stocks are excited and fluctuate wildly. Those who do not wish to suffer by the operations of a gold clique should avoid selling gold "short." Without a "short interest" in the market there could be no gold clique any more than there could be a fire without fuel. It is a misfortune that Wall street speculators are governed only by their interests, and that no considerations have no more weight with them than they would with a shark. People who put themselves within the reach of either are entitled to no particular sympathy. The best advice which can be given is to avoid selling gold "short."

—At the annual meeting at Boston of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on the 10th instant, the Board of Directors submitted the following report: Gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1874, $10,559,880; expenses, including taxes, $4,652,314; giving of surplus earnings, $5,907,565. The operating expenses, it will be seen, were a small fraction above 44 per cent. A year of unusual commercial depression and the almost universal falling off in earnings of railroads throughout the United States, this increase of earnings is gratifying. The directors announce the important fact that provision has been made and the funds provided for the immediate payment of the entire floating debt of the company. This policy of doing rid of floating debts is becoming popular. Nearly all the great companies are making efforts to the same end. And it is wise, now that money is easy, that they do so. Compared with the previous year there has been an increase in gross earnings of $283,776, a decrease in expenses of $330,897, and an increase in surplus earnings of $684,673. The passenger earnings amounted to $3,952,276, and the freight earnings to $5,684,351. The future earning capacity of the property, when the business of the country shall have been restored to something like its former volume, is referred to as most satisfactory. A good class of settlers, increasing production of the silver mines, coal mining on the line, and the natural increase in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific States, all promise well for the future of the road.

—The latest decision against the expedients of Western municipalities, to avoid payment of their subscriptions to aid of railroads, is by Judge Blodget, of Illinois. The bonds were declared invalid because before delivery the corporation to which the bonds were issued had consolidated with another, without the written consent of all the Illinois holders. Judge said that "the county could not set up this defence in its own behalf in the manner it had attempted to do, for it had lain by and allowed the consolidated company to put the bonds in circulation." The Chicago *Tribune* says the amount involved is $100,000, and it is understood that the county will now proceed to pay without further litigation.

—The decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating the Topeka (Kansas) bridge manufactory bonds, announces the principle that a Legislature cannot pass a statute creating a debt unless it has power to levy a tax in aid of the purpose for which the debt is created. The Legislature of Kansas has no power to tax the citizens of Topeka in aid of a manufactory; it therefore cannot pass a statute creating a debt for that purpose. "There can be no lawful tax," says the decision, "which is not laid for a *public purpose*." The Chicago *Tribune* thinks this decision may be made available to invalidate many of the municipal debts of Illinois.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Closed
Gold	116¼
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	120⅜
" 5-20 1862	117¾
" —1864	118
" 1865	119⅜
" 1865 new	119⅜
" 10-7's	116⅜
" 1868—coupons	119⅜
" 10-40's	114⅜
Currency 6's	119
New 5 per cent.'s	115¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	109⅜
Erie	28⅞
N. C.	93
C. C. & I. C.	5⅜
St. Paul	36⅞
Do. Pref.	55⅝
Michigan Southern	74⅜
Do. Central	75⅜
North Western Common	44¼
Do. Pref	66⅝
Rock Island	103⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90
Pacific Mail	41⅜
Western Union Telegraph	78⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜
Union Pacific	75
Toledo & Wabash	19
Harlem	128
Adams Express	93½
American Express	63⅝
U. S. Express	49
W. F. Fargo & Co. Express	87½
Quicksilver	23½
Pref. Wayne	90½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23⅝
Panama	113

NEW YORK, March 22, 1875.

Money loaned as high as 4, and closed easy at 2 1-2@3; prime mercantile paper 7@7. Sterling was dull at 479 3-4@480 for sixty days and 484 for sight. The customs receipts were $438,000. Gold opened and closed at 116 1 8, with sales during the day at 116 1-4. The borrowing rates ranged from 1 per cent. per annum to 1-64 per diem and flat, and 2 per cent. for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $132,000. The clearings were $54,000,000. The imports of specie for the week were $312,000.

Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State bonds were quiet.

The day has been an exciting one on the Stock Exchange, with a general advance in prices, quite marked in some cases. Leading speculative favorites, such as Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union and Lake Shore, were bought with increased confidence, and the highest prices of the season were made, while in the case of Union Pacific the quotations to-day were the highest ever current for the stock. At times great buoyancy and excitement prevailed, especially in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. During the afternoon Northwest declined from 40 to 39 3-4, and temporarily depressing the whole market, but at the close stocks were firmer and prices, with a few exceptions, were within ⅛@¼ of the highest of the day. The greatest activity was in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union and Northwest common. Union Pacific advanced to 53¾, and closed at that figure. Pacific Mail recovered from at that figure, closed at 41¾, and Western Union recovered to 76⅝. The other changes were less important.

The Pacific Mail directors, at their meeting to-day, appointed a committee, consisting of Sidney Dillon, J. Gould and George Scott, to arrange new schedules and reorganize the company on a more economical basis. The transfer books are to be removed to some trust company.

The transactions to-day amounted to 332,000 shares, of which 107,000 were Pacific Mail, 62,000 Western Union, 20,000 Northwest, 22,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Ohios, and 87,000 Union Pacific.

Government.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120⅛; 5-20s of '62, 113⅝; do of '64, 113⅜; do of '65, 113½; do of '65 new, 113⅝; do of '67, 113⅞; do of '68, 114⅛; 10-40s, 114¼; new 5s, 115¼; currency 6s, 119.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97½; Tennessee 6s, 61; do new, 60½; Virginia 6s, 32; do old 6s, 32; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Quicksilver, 23½; Mariposa common, 5½; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 93½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87½; Merchants' Union Express, 49½; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 109⅜; Erie, 28⅜; do preferred, 42; Hudson River, 128; Reading, 97½; Michigan Central, 90; Michigan Southern, 74⅜; Illinois Central, 113½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Chicago & Rock Island, 103⅛; Pittsburgh, 89¾; Western, common, 78⅝; Fort Wayne, 90½; Chicago & Alton, 101; do preferred, 110; Terre Haute, 27; do preferred, 60; Toledo & Wabash, 19; do preferred, 39½; Wabash, 20; do preferred, 42; Ohio & Mississippi, 27⅜; Illinois Central, 113

LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Manifesto by General Cabrera.

The Religious Revival in England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Moody and Sankey Meeting.

LONDON, March 22.—Exeter hall was filled this afternoon on the occasion of a Moody and Sankey meeting. The Victoria theatre is secured for Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week.

Obituary.

LONDON, March 22.—Count de Jarnac, the French Ambassador, died to-night.

H. L. Bateman, a well-known theatrical manager, died to-day.

The Religious Revival.

Moody and Sankey held a conference with ministers of all denominations to consider the question of continuing the revival movement which they have opened with such extraordinary success. It was arranged that Moody should by telegraph invite to England some of the most popular preachers in America.

FRANCE.

Another Manifesto by Gen. Cabrera.

PARIS, March 22.—Cabrera has issued another manifesto, explaining his recent declaration in favor of Alfonso. He says he wishes for peace. Don Carlos has learned nothing and refuses to follow his advice, which is to gain the esteem of his country by peaceful means. Cabrera says he was not against war while the country was plunged in anarchy, but now that a Prince has been crowned who boasts that the designation "Most Catholic" is his proudest title, Spaniards will incur a grave responsibility if they continue to promote internal discord.

SPAIN.

Carlist Deserters.

MADRID, March 22.—Only eight of the Carlist chieftains followed General Caleria in going over to King Alfonso.

A Change in Public Instruction.

Castelar has resigned his Professorship in the University in consequence of the Government re-establishing in schools and colleges the text books and prospectus described during Queen Isabella's reign, and otherwise changing the manner of public instruction.

ITALY.

Statue to the Patriot Hero of Venice.

VENICE, March 22.—A statue of Manin, the patriot hero of Venice, was unveiled today with splendid ceremonies and great enthusiasm on the part of the public. The day was observed as a holiday, the city richly decorated, and to-night there is a general illumination.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Charge of Judge Emmons, of the U. S. Court at Memphis, to the Grand Jury.

MEMPHIS March 22.—Judge Emmons, of the United States Court, to-day delivered an elaborate and extensive charge to the Grand Jury in reference to Civil Rights. It is to be regretted that a question of such exceptional importance, and one which is producing so much excitement should come before the Court in this form. At an early day, however, and during this term, we are compelled to decide the matter you lay before us. The severe penalties imposed by this law upon prosecuting attorneys and other officials will, we are advised, be attempted to be enforced, should the Grand Jury fail to indict. On the assumption that their action will be controlled by such officers, unless the Court acts, every consideration makes it a duty to answer your questions at once. You ask whether it is a crime for which you have a ... find an indictment that a negro ... denied full and equal ... accommodations, advantages, ... and privileges of theatres and ... the State. Such denial is not an ... se over which Congress can give this ... jurisdiction. These are matters which the State Government alone controls. Parties who think themselves aggrieved can bring their civil action in the Court at once. Any decision we may then make can be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The Powers of State Governments.

He then gives his reasons for entering into the details of the law which maintained the unsettled condition of the classes whose the law was intended to effect. Until the three recent amendments to the National Constitution, which abolished slavery and established equal civil and political rights of the freedmen, all parties conceded that the Federal Government had no power whatever to restrain such an offense as this. The punishment of murder, arson, assaults and batteries, trespasses, frauds, injuries to reputation, obstruction to right of attending church, public schools, theatres, and forcing the right of being accommodated in inns and by common carriers within the State, were matters not only reserved to the General Government, but in the constitution itself expressly reserved to the States. The vast mass of civil and political rights included in the compendious phrase of "Right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" rested entirely under State protection. To this familiar and unquestioned truism there was universal assent then, and is now. The only question presented for judicial determination is: Have these amendments silently revolutionized the whole character of our Government? Because it is entirely evident that if Congress has the power of regulating the theatre and other places of amusement in Memphis and other cities of the Union, that necessarily involves the power of protecting the more sacred and important rights of the colored citizens.

The 13th and 14th Amendments.

He then reviewed the thirteenth amendment, and declares it abolished slavery and did no more. He also reviews at great length the fourteenth amendment, and says the clauses forbidding States to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person equal protection of the laws, have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent the arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without a legal adjudicator or process and prevent the establishment of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all. These inhibitions, too, beyond all controversy are aimed at the action of the State only, and have no reference to individuals. He cited decisions in Michigan and Ohio in support of this, and also the slaughter houses cases of the Supreme Court. (16th Wallace.)

Outrages on Colored People.

He then deals at great length with outrages against the colored race, and expresses his sympathy with that large and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, including beyond question a majority of more conservative Christian gentlemen of the South, who regret that the evil exists nowhere in either Government, State or National, the power of punishing those mean and cowardly murderers.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of General Freight Agents of Eastern Railroads.

CHICAGO, March 22.—At a meeting of general freight agents of all eastern roads leading into Chicago, which was held here to-day, the agent of the Baltimore & Ohio road stated that that road had cut the rates on pork and on fourth class freight destined for New York, and affirmed that this was proper and right, since a part of the transportation of such freight is by way of water. All other agents denied that cutting was allowed or practiced on the roads they represented.

Freight Rates to San Francisco.

The Union Pacific Railroad to-day fixed the rates of freight from Chicago and St. Louis to San Francisco, which are identical with those from New York to San Francisco. Hitherto the rates from St. Louis and Chicago have been higher than those from New York. The following rates were adopted: On first class freight, $5; second class, $4; third class, $3; fourth class, $2.50; class A, $2.25; class B, $2; class C, $1.75; class D, $1.50.

Verdict in a Murder Case.

The case of Joseph Tansey, charged with the murder of Albert Geon on St. Patrick's night two years ago, came up in the Criminal Court this morning. Tansey fled from the city immediately after the alleged murder, as will be remembered, going to St. Louis. He has only lately been apprehended there. The jury were given the case, and after a short deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 22, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.361	13	81	N.W.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.365	25	75	N.W.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.447	22	72	N.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.405.
Mean Thermometer, 20.5.
Highest Thermometer, 27.
Lowest Thermometer, 11.

J. KABERNAGLE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear and cool weather will continue, with brisk north to west winds and decided high barometer.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral:
$20,000 to loan on mortgages.
For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.
GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

The Entire Outfit

of the St. Charles Livery Stables on sale at 123 Third avenue on Wednesday, 24th inst., 10 A. M.

HOME NEWS.

The Allegheny Railroad Robberies.

Three informations were made yesterday against Patrick Monahan, in whose house the stolen property was found, by W. F. Ross, Dispatcher of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., charging him with larceny. Nearly all of the property recovered has been identified by the railroad authorities. Monahan will have a hearing this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Election of Directors.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Kentucky Rock Oil Company, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: Thomas Sutton, Joseph Myers, E. Wormser, A. Weiler, J. J. McDermott, R. S. Smith, E. Weiler, T. W. Davis, and F. Jamison. The directors subsequently elected Thomas Sutton President, R. S. Smith Secretary, and J. C. Adams superintendent.

General Fire Insurance Agency.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. J. T. Irwin, No 110 Fourth avenue. Mr. Irwin is the authorized agent for this city of several of the best and most reliable insurance companies in the country, both home and foreign, and by his thorough knowledge of the business of the underwriter and his energy and promptness has drawn to his agency a large amount of business. Parties desiring protection against loss by fire, and who does not? should call and consult him—to all such he will be able to present such inducements as cannot fail to satisfy them that his agencies are only for good sound companies, and his terms quite as reasonable as can be obtained elsewhere.

Equity Proceedings.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Thomas Hackett against John A. McKee et al. praying for a settlement of an account between the late firm of McKee, Hackett & Co., and John McKee, who, at the dissolution of the above partnership firm in 1869, of which complainant was a member, was appointed to take charge of the assets of the firm. The orator sets forth that his said co-partners, or the said McKee, have never paid him his interest in said co-partnership and that he has cause to believe that upon full and just settlement a large sum is owing him by said defendants, or by some of them. He therefore prays that an account may be taken between the said late co-partners, and that a decree may be made requiring of such defendants as are indebted to him, to pay and satisfy the same.

Removal.

Michael McCullough, Jr., & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in liquor, have removed, as will be seen by their advertisement in this paper, from their old stand to No. 355 Liberty street. This is one of the oldest and best-known liquor firms in the city. We think it is more than a quarter of a century old. Its reputation is so well established that if its place of business had been retreated to any obscure street or alley a large list of old customers would be sure to find it out, but Messrs. McCullough & Co. have moved only to another part of our greatest business thoroughfare, a stand more eligible and spacious. At this new and better position they will doubtless keep the large trade already established, not only, but greatly extend their business, as they will as heretofore keep a large stock of the best brands of every kind of liquor.

The Evangelical Conference.

The following delegates have been elected by the Evangelical Conference now in session in High street church, to represent them in the General Conference, which meets in Philadelphia next October: G. S. Donner, J. D. Domer, J. B. Kinney, J. L. W. Siebert, H. B. Summers, J. J. Bernhart and R. Matt. Alternate—J. A. Grimm and J. Q. A. Weller.

Sunday the pulpits of both cities were filled by members of the conference. A very large audience gathered in the High street church to hear the Bishop and witness the ordination ceremonies at two o'clock.

The brethren, J. S. Selp, T. Eisenhour, F. Bone, L. H. Hetrick, A. W. Plate, and N. Yoder, received the degree of elder, and G. W. Dunlap, F. P. Saylor, S. Millison, G. W. White, F. Portich, Jas. Swan, J. J. Cormany, the degree of deacons.

In the evening missionary collections were taken up in the High street and Fulton street churches, of over five hundred dollars.

The time yesterday was occupied with hearing reports and a discussion in reference to the endowing and founding of a college/an institute somewhere within the bounds of the State of Pennsylvania. While all were convinced of the necessity of such an enterprise, yet there was a great diversity of views on the best means to ... question the Conference adjourned.

Jurors Drawn.

The following jurors have been drawn by Sheriff Hare to serve in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, beginning the first Monday in April: Levi Stewart, farmer; Henry Horerman, dry goods; Henry Sunshine, laborer; Wm. Peterson, grocer; Wm. Walter, mason; Luke Hefner, gardener; Charles Mills, engineer; William Ellis, shoemaker; John Trimble, policeman; John W. Askins, blacksmith; Daniel Jackson, riverman; William Wyncoop, merchant; Andrew Graham, machinist; A. J. Harbaugh, marble cutter; Jonathan Nelby, gent.; Chas. Mentzer, dry goods; S. Houston, news dealer; John Keon, wagoner; W. D. McLarn, merchant; John McKain, coal operator; William Dunshee, marine dock; A. L. Murphy, merchant; Geo. F. Kindt, grocer; Samuel B. Neely, farmer; C. B. Linhauser, assessor; Haneile Edmundson, farmer; John Fairley, farmer; Wm. Hare, farmer; Jas. B. Keller, farmer; Alfred Bimgey, gent; Jas. Phillips, contractor; John C. Young, farmer, Frank Carlin, laborer; Owen Barret, chemist; Peter Lauch, grocer; William Coulson, steamboat captain; Wm. Allen, farmer; Thos. Crawford, inspector; James Cunningham, laborer; Wm. Donohue, watchman; Edward Flynn, cabinet maker; John Shenualler, brewer; Alex. Thut, insurance agent; Rich. Jenkinson, tobacconist; L. G. Jones, saleman; Wm. Sharkey, laborer; H. J. McGinn, constable; Geo. Morris, tax-collector; F. C. Dorrington, gent; Jackson A. Rhodes, farmer; Henry R. Chalfant, farmer; P. M. Brien, catcher; Geo. Peebles, gent; Frank W. Swasi, saleman; Jos. Pearsol, pit boss; Isaiah Cox, farmer; R. A. Clark, carpenter; Dennis Doran, contractor; Ed. Evans, gent; Henry Knepling, carpenter.

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SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

An Engineer Whirled Around by a Revolving Shaft.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon as David Hoag, engineer in the Agnew & Co.'s crucible works, on Rebecca street, near the gas works, in Allegheny, was engaged in oiling some of the machinery near the ceiling, the breast of his loose jacket was caught by the head of a bolt in a shaft which was revolving very rapidly, and before he could loosen it he was carried around with the shaft several times before the machinery could be stopped. When he was taken down nearly all of his clothing had been torn off him, and one of his legs, which had struck the ceiling, was shattered above the knee, and he was otherwise very badly bruised. He was at once removed to his home on Stoddard alley, and Drs. Mahon and Shillito summoned who attended him. His injuries, although severe, are not believed to be necessarily fatal.

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BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The applications for positions on the new Board of Assessors are numerous.

····The Allegheny city poor farm is short of water, the river pump being out of gear.

····Mr. Ralph Richardson will be a candidate for re-election to the office of county Recorder.

····There will be a spelling match in the South Commons M. E. Church, Allegheny, this evening.

····James Little was committed yesterday by Alderman Donley to await a hearing on a charge of burglary.

····James Ecoff, aged about ten years, had an arm broken by being run over by a milk wagon, yesterday, on Penn avenue.

····Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, is after the Oakland Passenger Railway for using on their line horses unfit for work.

····There will be a temperance meeting at the Fifth avenue M. E. Church, Rev. J. Grant's, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

····Rev. W. H. Williams, of Brownsville, was installed pastor of the A. M. E. church, off Arthurs street, Eleventh ward, on Sunday evening.

····Joseph Priddy and Thomas Carr were jerked yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday. At ten o'clock this morning the Mayor will set on them.

····The meeting of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the M. E. church will adjourn to-day, and the list of appointments will appear in to-morrow's paper.

····James Fullman gave bail for a hearing on a charge of felonious assault and battery, before Alderman Kreuter, yesterday. Alice Fitzpatrick was the prosecutrix.

····A feather bed in a house at Park Way, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning. The Columbia Engine Company were notified and extinguished the fire.

····The new cylinder for the Sampson engine was taken to the old water works yesterday and Superintendent Atkinson expects to have the engine in running order by Thursday evening.

····There will be a spelling match this evening in Dr. Hodge's church, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, Allegheny, and on Thursday evening at the Arch street M. E. church, Allegheny.

·····When people commence to move on the first of April instead of throwing away any old books they do not want should donate them to the jail library, where they will be very acceptable.

····The alarm of fire about seven o'clock yesterday evening from box 2, at the corner of Penn and Short streets, was caused by the burning of the roof of Rice's castle. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

····Rev. D. Colclough, late pastor of Connellsville Circuit, in the Methodist Church, died last Friday. His remains were brought to this city yesterday, and were taken to East Liverpool for interment.

····Abe and Mark Weiler, proprietors of the Brunswick billiard hall, on Fifth avenue, were again arrested yesterday for keeping their establishment open on Sunday. Mayor McCarthy held them for a hearing.

····George Holmes, the colored man charged by Con. Sexton with stealing fifty dollars from an intoxicated man, had a partial hearing yesterday before the Mayor, and was released on his own recognizance for a final hearing this afternoon.

····Fredrick Shultz charged M. P. Murphey with false pretenses before Alderman Logan yesterday. The allegations are that defendant obtained a small sum of money from complainant by making false representations. A warrant was issued.

····The Committee on Street Railroads of Allegheny Councils met last evening and decided to report to Councils adverse to allowing the Pleasant Valley Railway Company to lay their tracks on North Diamond street to Heaven's grove and along that avenue to South Diamond street.

····The second annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance will be held this evening in the Butler street M. E. Church, Lawrenceville, at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Witherspoon, President of the National W. C. T. U.; Rev. M. Milligan and Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D. Music in charge Mr. S. Hamilton.

····Dr. J. McClarton, a young dentist of Beaver Falls, while somewhat intoxicated, fell over a slight embankment near the station and broke his neck on Saturday evening. He had been in the city making some purchases and had just gotten off the accommodation train. He leaves a wife but no children. He was regarded as a very promising young man.

····In attempting to board a freight train at Wall's Station, on the P. R. R. yesterday, Mr. Thomas Agnew fell under the rear car and had his legs badly injured by being run over. It was thought one of them will have to be amputated in order to save his life. He was brought to the city after the accident and placed in the hands of the Sisters of Charity at the Mercy Hospital.

····We are requested by a colored clergyman to say that the thunder storm of the colored minister Mathews' case is passing over. Dr. B. F. Williams and other veteran clergymen are playing on the flames. The engineer is now on the ground. Water, mason; Luke Hefner, gardener; Charles Mills, engineer; William Ellis, shoemaker; John Trimble, policeman; John W. Askins, blacksmith; Daniel Jackson, riverman; William Wyncoop, merchant; Andrew Graham, machinist; A. J. Harbaugh, marble cutter; Jonathan Nelby, gent.; Chas. Mentzer, dry goods; S. Houston, news dealer; John Keon, wagoner; W. D. McLarn, merchant; John McKain, coal operator; William Dunshee, marine dock; A. L. Murphy, merchant; Geo. F. Kindt, grocer; Samuel B. Neely, farmer; C. B. Linhauser, assessor; Haneile Edmundson, farmer; John Fairley, farmer; Wm. Hare, farmer; Jas. B. Keller, farmer; Alfred Bimgey, gent; Jas. Phillips, contractor; John C. Young, farmer, Frank Carlin, laborer; Owen Barret, chemist; Peter Lauch, grocer; William Coulson, steamboat captain; Wm. Allen, farmer; Thos. Crawford, inspector; James Cunningham, laborer; Wm. Donohue, watchman; Edward Flynn, cabinet maker; John Shenualler, brewer; Alex. Thut, insurance agent; Rich. Jenkinson, tobacconist; L. G. Jones, saleman; Wm. Sharkey, laborer; H. J. McGinn, constable; Geo. Morris, tax-collector; F. C. Dorrington, gent; Jackson A. Rhodes, farmer; Henry R. Chalfant, farmer; P. M. Brien, catcher; Geo. Peebles, gent; Frank W. Swasi, saleman; Jos. Pearsol, pit boss; Isaiah Cox, farmer; R. A. Clark, carpenter; Dennis Doran, contractor; Ed. Evans, gent; Henry Knepling, carpenter.

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Officer Mike Mulvaney yesterday afternoon arrested at the corner of Sixth and Liberty streets a young man who is charged with being in the swindling business on a small scale. The prisoner gave his name as R. Coffert, but he has also a number of *aliases*, among which are the cognomens Anderson, Watters and Smith. It is alleged that on Friday last he went to Devine's trunk store, on Sixth street, and bargained for a trunk which he obtained without paying for. He then gave his name as Robert Anderson, and said he resided at No. 233 Sandusky street, Allegheny. He got a couple of boys to carry the trunk away for him, the article it is said being taken without the knowledge or consent of the owner. It was found yesterday at No. 22 Anderson street, Allegheny, where Coffert had in fact been boarding and from which place it is also averred that he stole an overcoat belonging to one of the boarders. When arrested he told Chief McCandless that he boarded at Mrs. Lennox's, at No. 199 Second avenue. He was identified on the street by the aid of the two boys who had been of service to him in carrying the trunk. When they pointed him out he was taken into custody and lodged in the Central Police Station. Informations have been made against him by Mr. Pryor, a clerk in the trunk store, and by Lieutenant Hagar. He will doubtless have a hearing before the Mayor to day.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Charles H. Johnson, bankrupt, Millerstown, Butler county. Petition for discharge presented, and an order made for a final hearing on the 6th prox., before Register Shafer.

Charles L. Goehring, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition presented an order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 5th prox., to consider and pass upon a proposition for settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them from the said debtor, the said Register to preside at the meeting.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Trustees report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, city. The assignees return to the order for the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed absolutely, and the assignee directed to make, execute and deliver the proper conveyances to the purchasers, and on petition presented the assignee was ordered to assign, transfer and deliver to James Bell the certificate of five shares of the stock of the Columbia Oil Company.

A. G. Eberhart, bankrupt, Crawford county. Petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens. Referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

S. Frankenstein, Clarion county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee an order was made for the payment to the said assignee the sum of $685 92, in the registry of the court, being the proceeds of the sale of certain personal property.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett & Stowe.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. A. Nicholson & Co. to C. D. Arnstath, the auditor's report was confirmed and the assignee was directed to pay the money in his hands within five days.

J. K. Lanahan vs. John Hardman. Leave granted to the Sheriff to pay into Court $838 50.

Lincoln University of Oxford Pa., vs. Nobbs with notice. Leave granted to Sheriff to pay into Court $82 83.

Wm. Seibert vs. John Borland; an action to recover a balance on an account. Verdict for plaintiff for $44 79.

John P. Kenney and Robert McMillen vs. John Bongers and Clarissa Bongers; a *scire facias* on a mechanics' lien. On trial.

John Kepper vs. John Kepper. Decree made directing the defendant to pay to plaintiff $347 75, with interest from November 8th, 1874, this being the sum found due at the time of the settlement of their partnership, and costs directed to pay half of the Examiner's fee.

Wm. Sanders vs. John Abil; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $93 21.

Trial List for To-day.

Orison vs Penn'a. R. R. Co.
Carothers vs. Brown et al.
Long vs. McKee et al.
Price et al. vs. Reed.
Cashmore vs. Long.
Dunn vs. Hellig et al.
Baker vs. Clifford.
Cluley vs. Keenan et al.
Same vs. McKelvey et al.
Foley vs. Pickhard et al.
Boggs & Buhl vs. Simpson et al.
Modern Life Insurance and Trust Co. vs. Barrett.
Hughes et al. vs. Gaffney et al.
McDonough vs. McDonough.
Reiber vs. Rollshouse.
Tradesman's National Bank vs. McCune.
Rees vs. Iron Workers & Mechanics B. & L. Association.
Same vs. Wish et al.

Common Pleas Court, No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The case of Huckenstien vs. Young, is still on trial before Judge White.

The case of Cluley vs. Phillips is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Robert Mcusher, recently appointed tip-stave of this Court was sworn in yesterday.

Trial List for To-day.

Cluley vs. Phillips.
Land vs. Hunter.
Mills vs. Jamison.
Same vs. Same.
Mills vs. Jamison et al.
Wilton vs. Bigue.
Hoge vs. Overbeck et al.
Simpson vs. Morgan.
Graham, Trustee vs. South.
Same vs. Wm. Slater.
Same vs. Geo. E. Slater.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

John M. Schaffer was acquitted of misdemeanor in office, and the prosecutor, Wm. Koch was directed to pay costs.

The jury in the case of John Renke, on trial for seduction, fornication and bastardy, etc.

Andrew Eubrey was convicted on two indictments for larceny. John Malone and Jacob Loulis were for prosecution.

Susanna Kerrigan and Caroline Kerrigan (cross suits) are on trial for assault and battery.

Hon. J. M. Carson presented a petition through his counsel, C. S. Fetterman, Esq., asking a stay of execution in a case in which he had become bondsman for Wm. Cruting, who was fined for running the liquor law. The fine was not paid, and a levy was made on the goods of the bondsman. The petition set forth that while he was in the act of attending to his business as a member of the Legislature, he could not attend to having the fines paid. The Court granted the petition, and directed the District Attorney to have the writ stayed.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Francis Morton, John H. Thorp,
C. C. Mackey, Timothy McNamara
et al. et al.
D. B. Hatch, John Smith,
Jno. White et al, J. G. Hernstring (2)
Lizzie Rollings, Thomas McCloy,
Robert McDonough, Pat. Halloran,
Jacob Yarnell, Butler et al.
Drew Gould, Xavier Tenebruer et
David Bennett, al.
Matthias Bauer, J. Wilbert et al. (4),
Wm. Fitz James et Henry Koberman,
al.,

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

Reform Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh to the trustees of the Synod of the R. P. Church of North America, December 29, 1874; lot corner of Sandusky and Church streets, Allegheny; 100 feet. Consideration.....$1

A. G. Schade to J. A. Michael, March 17, 1875; lot on Vernon street, Fifth ward; 20x80 feet. Price.....$4,200

Catharine Egler to George Egler, February 27, 1875; lot on Sixteenth street, South Side; 25x65 feet. Price.....$2,300

Tom Allen at Home.

Thomas Allen, Esq., the fragile infant, whose chief glory is that he is "champion" of the pugilistic ring, has arrived at home in St. Louis, after a tour of the Eastern States, and in answer to affectionate inquiries from his friends, says: "I fought a hard fight with one George Rooke: "With reference to Rooke, the report that I have been matched to fight him is correct. Each of us now have $500 deposited with Harry Hill, and we have put up $2,000 more each. In my opinion Rooke will never put up the balance of the money, and consequently I have no faith that the fight will come off."

GREAT BARGAINS

In Pianos and Organs.

In order to make room for our spring stock of Pianos and Organs, we must close our present assortment, and in order to do this within the next two weeks, we have *greatly reduced* all our prices. We have always been noted for selling lower than any other House in the trade, but we have now out-doing even ourselves, and the prices at which we will, for the next two weeks, furnish a first-class Piano or Organ, was never heard of in this city before, and never will be again. So if you want to get a first-class instrument, fully warranted by the most reliable house in this city, and at a lower price than was ever offered before, give us a call. MELLOR & HOENE,
55 Fifth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.

Sacrifice of Pianos and Organs.

To make room for new stock arriving and to arrive, we shall sell at large and varied stock of second hand Organs and Pianos of various makes some goods as good as new having been in use but 2 or 3 months. Instruments sold at Zweidinger's on payments to suit purchasers, and the largest stock of Mathushek instruments to select from west of New York.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

On sale at 123 Third avenue, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Rare Chance

of buying clothing at less than manufacturer's cost will continue until next Saturday evening, March 27th. Mr. Nutting is determined to sell his entire stock regardless of loss, and the prices he is naming make visitors purchase entirely against their previous intentions.

The whole force of this house was busy all day Saturday meeting the demands of this "great sacrifice." This week the house will be kept open until eight o'clock every evening to give working people an opportunity to examine the goods and see the marvelously low prices being offered. Spring Overcoats have been marked down from eighteen to ten dollars, and from twelve to seven dollars. Pants from $7.50 to five dollars, and in every department equally surprising reductions are made.

For six days more the sale will continue at 42 and 44 Sixth street.

A. J. NUTTING,
C. O. D. Clothier.

S. S. Marvin & Co. manufacture the Superior Rising Sun Biscuit.

WEATHER STRIPS

At THOMPSON & Co's., 84 Wood street.

Sale of Horses, Carriages, and Livery Stable

Stock at 123 Third avenue ...day, 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

W. S. Jackson's Sale

of Horses, Carriages, Harnesses, Barouches, and entire Livery Stock on Wednesday, 24th inst., 10 A. M.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, exchange and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer City of Chester at New York; steamer Virago at New York; steamer Abyssinia at New York; steamer Canada at New York; steamer Rhein at New York; steamer Leipzig at Baltimore; steamer Pommeraina at Plymouth; steamer State of Indiana at Lorne.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary," a very sensational equestrian drama, was produced last night, with Miss Kate Fisher as *Mazeppa*, and played to crowded and admiring galleries. The aroma from the saw dust generously spread over the stage carried with it as it circulated through the house reminiscences of the circus and hippodrome. The startling feature of the play is where Miss Fisher is tied to the back of her trained horse Wonder, which bounds with her up a steep ascent and carries her out of sight amidst tumultuous plaudits. "Mazeppa" will be repeated to-night.

Carl Schurz.

The Hon. Carl Schurz comes next in the supplemental list of lectures under the auspices of the Library Association. He will deliver his much talked of lecture on "Educational Problems," which has everywhere been highly endorsed. Mr. Schurz is a polished orator, a good thinker and a gentleman who particularly prides himself upon his literary ability. This lecture is said to be among his best efforts worthy of his reputation. It will doubtless be a rare treat.

Germania Orchestra.

The popular Germania Orchestra which has succeeded wonderfully in winning public approbation and patronage, gives the eighth of its series of concerts at Library Hall on Thursday afternoon. They are always good, always enjoyable and deserve to be well attended.

Concert and Spelling Match.

There will be a concert and spelling match at the Public Hall in Bellevue on Thursday evening. The concert will be participated in by some of our best amateurs, and will be very enjoyable. The whole entertainment embraces concert, spelling match and supper, and as it is in experienced hands it is certain to be a success.

Trimble's Varieties.

The bill presented nightly at this place includes many favorite variety artists who aim always to please and generally succeed in doing so.

Craft's Blood Lecture.

"This people" will get tickets of Messrs. Kleber, Wood street and *secure* seats for Craft's Blood Lecture at Mercantile Library Hall.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

AIMEE is Havana a good time in Cuba.

MISS ADA GRAY will fill an engagement in this city shortly.

LUCOCQ is lame, suspicious, and melancholy, but successful.

THE Majilton family and their troupe are at Ford's Opera House, Washington.

THE popularity of Miss Kate Fisher and her Wild Horse of Tartary is as great as ever.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is playing at the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, in "Fanchon."

E. A. LOCKE, the comedian of the Lotta troupe, is playing "Rip Van Winkle" in St. Louis.

IT is now twenty years since "Camille" was first presented to the public, with Fechter and Miss Heron.

NILSSON is very fond of pets. Yes, she got into one the other day and laid the old man out with the poker.

THE musical services at the leading churches on Easter Sunday will be of the most imposing description.

DE MUESKA closed the most successful entertainment of the season at New Orleans recently, the receipts for eleven performances being $27,000.

A SAN FRANCISCO critic reminds a tenor named Tilla, who has wandered toward the setting sun, that "You'll Remember Me," was piped threadbare before he was born.

A CRA